# ABSTRACT SUBMISSION INFORMATION AND DEADLINES

CDC 2001 CANCER CONFERENCE, USING SCIENCE TO BUILD COMPREHENSIVE CANCER PROGRAMS: A 2001 ODYSSEY

## Abstract Submission Deadline March 19, 2001

#### General Information

- 1. Avoid duplication of abstracts among authors. Only the first abstract received will be accepted if duplications occur.
- 2. A postcard will be mailed to the primary author confirming receipt of the abstract.
- 3. A notification letter will be sent to the primary author confirming acceptance of the abstract for either an oral or poster presentation.
- 4. Abstract presenters will be responsible for expenses related to conference participation, including registration, transportation, lodging and meals.
- 5. Abstract packets **must** contain the original and four (4) hard copies of the abstract, the original and three (3) copies of the biographical data form or resume for each author, the original and three (3) copies of the signed conflict of interest form from each author, and the checklist for abstract packet.
  - A signed check list confirming all documents present should be attached to the front of each packet.
- 6. Faxed or electronic abstracts will **not** be accepted.
- 7. Abstract narratives should be in Times Roman font and no less than 10-point type.
- 8. Do not include authors' degrees or titles in author line.

Scientific or Program Abstracts: Abstracts will be considered either scientific (research) or programmatic. Please select the form that best fits your abstract.

Scientific Abstracts: Those that use either qualitative or quantitative research methods answering a research question.

Organize the scientific abstract as follows (See Scientific Abstract Form, page 8)

- 1. Background/Purpose
- 2. Study Design
- 3. Study Population & Setting
- 4. Method of Analysis
- 5. Findings
- 6. Conclusions
- 7. Implications for Cancer Prevention & Early Detection

**Program Abstracts:** Those that describe the development, evaluation, educational initiatives, communications, outreach, or inreach project of a program, coalition, or other public health initiative for cancer prevention and early detection.

Organize the program abstracts as follows (See Program Abstract Form, page 9)

- 1. Program Purpose
- 2. Assessment of Need
- 3. Strategies
- 4. Evaluation Approach
- 5. Program Outcomes
- 6. Implications for Practitioners

Poster Sessions: If your abstract is accepted as a poster, please follow the guidance for poster presentations located on page 16 of this booklet.

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\*\*\*FORM 1(A) OF 3\*\*\*

<b>Abstract</b>	tracking	number:	

#### SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACT SUBMISSION FORM

•	d communication will be sent to individual completing this form.
	Indicate preference for the presentation format
Title/Job Function:	
	Oral Presentation Only
Mailing Address:	
	Poster Session OnlyEither Oral or Poster
Phone:	
Fax:	C
E-mail:	Education/Communication
	ProgramSurveillance
Presentation Title:	SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACT CONTENT
Author(s): Primary author first, last name first,	place the word "presenter" in parenthesis after the presenter's name. Do not list degrees.
Session Objective: State as a learning objective discuss, etc.	e. For example: At the end of this session, participants will be able to <i>list, describe,</i>
Background and Purpose:	
Study Design:	
Study Population & Setting:	
Methods of Analysis:	
Findings:	
Conclusions:	
Implications for Cancer Prevention & Early De	tection:

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\*\*\*Form 1(B) of 3\*\*\*

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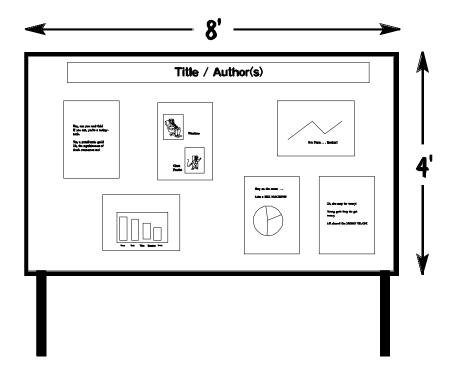
#### PROGRAM ABSTRACT SUBMISSION FORM

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### Poster Guidelines

Poster presentations give you opportunity to acquaint conference participants with the fundamentals of your program, special project, or study analysis quickly and easily.

A poster is a display that uses text, graphs, tables, charts, and pictures to present the highlights of a subject. It should be designed to (1) catch the viewer's attention, (2) quickly acquint the viewer with the basics of your subject, and (3) make the viewer want to learn more.



Each presenter will be assigned a free-standing display board with a usable surface of about 4 X 8 feet. Presenters must provide a printed strip stating the title and author(s), in addition to the "panels" (charts, text illustrations, etc.) that make up the body of the presentation.

The boards this year will be neutral in color (color to be determined later). We are told that velcro will stick to the surface, but it is a wise idea to also bring your own push pins.

#### Keep it Simple, but Make Your Point

A good poster strikes a balance between giving either too much or too little information.

An effective poster presentation isn't just a report or journal article hung on the wall. It should highlight the major points of the topic in a form that the viewer can absorb in a few minutes. Don't reproduce full pages of typed text, because people probably won't read them. They are more likely to pay attention to short phrases, statements set off with bullets, and clear graphics.

On the other hand, the poster should have a point to make. Don't simply describe a public relations campaign; but include an analysis of why the campaign was, or wasn't successful. The viewer should come away with some new knowledge or insights.

Adapted from Guidelines for Poster Presentations, U.S. Government Printing Office 1986-631-008-24511